

## BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

From our Special Correspondent.

**WASHINGTON,** June 15, 1842.  
We had an able and spirited debate on the proposed Tariff in the House this morning. Mr. JONES of Va., who spoke for all the party of which he is a most respectable member, denounced with much severity the clause repealing the twenty per cent section of the Distribution Act. He deemed it a breach of faith on the part of the Whig party, who said had yielded to the restriction, at the State Session, and thereby secured the passage of the Land Bill. Under no circumstances, he agreed, could that bill have become a law with the adoption of the restrictive clause.

In reply to these plausible arguments of the gentleman, Mr. WHITE of Ind., and Mr. KENNEDY of Md. successfully contended that the *proviso* in the Land Bill was received by the friends of the measure with a distinct allegation on their part that whenever the Tariff should come up for revision and adjustment the united force of the party would be exerted to repeal it. Moreover it was insisted that the "Compromise Act" of 1832 was based upon the perpetual distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands among the States after the 1st of July, 1842, except in the event of a foreign war. This position seems to be impregnably fortified by the tone and character of the debate in the Senate on that subject in 1832 and '33; and if my memory does not fail me Mr. CLAYTON of Del. on that occasion made it a *sensu quo* now that before he and his friends would vote for the "Compromise Act" Mr. CALHOUN and the party with whom he acted should concede the principles and *ratio* for the Distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands. To this exaction Mr. CALHOUN, with a qualified protest, implicitly yielded, and thus, for himself and his friends, fully recognized the Distribution bill, as a substantive principle of the "Compromise Act." It is not, then, unbecoming, to say the least, in the opponents of Distribution, to charge the friends of the measure with a breach of faith in moving to expunge the clause, the removal of which would effectually nullify the most important feature of the "Compromise Act." Mr. CALHOUN and his friends should blush at the dishonorable attempt.

At 2 o'clock the bill was taken out of committee, and after a fruitless but violent struggle to defeat it, was triumphantly passed, by a vote of 116 to 103. This result is decisive of the sense of the House upon the subject of a salutary Tariff, and there is no reason to apprehend that the Senate will resist this decision. But I regret to inform you that it is whispered by certain friends of the President that he will not sign the bill. If they are well advised the country assuredly has a melancholy prospect before it; for I am entirely convinced that no provision to adjust the Tariff can prevail at this session of Congress, which does not contain the *proviso* touching the Land Bill.

The Senate have this moment decided to adhere to their amendments of the Apportionment bill, and the House having refused to recede by a vote of 110 to 106, on motion of Mr. JOHNSON of Md., that the House do *admit*, the vote was 36 to 127. So a Committee of Conference will be appointed tomorrow, and the question settled without further discussion. Whatever may be the final disposition of the Ratio, the people of the United States may rest assured that the Districting principle cannot be disturbed, and that an equal just representation will thereby be secured to every State in the Union. Although the House deserves great credit for first entertaining the proposition, yet the distinguished ability with which it was sustained in the Senate by almost every member of the Whig party, deserves the grateful acknowledgements of every republican in the country. If it were not apparently invidious, I would commend to your special perusal the speeches of Mr. HUNTINGTON of Conn., Mr. TALLMADGE of N.Y., Mr. CRITTENDEN, Mr. PRESTON, Mr. BURRIS and Mr. EVANS. They contain not only profound constitutional views, but are replete with Republican doctrines, and are altogether unanswerable.

**APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.**  
*By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.*  
COLLECTOR.—ARCHIBALD CLARK, at St. Mary's, Georgia, re-appointed.

HENRY T. DERRIG, at Sag Harbor, New-York, vice John P. Osborne, whose commission has expired.

SHERIFF.—RICHARD G. BANKS, at Hampton, Virginia, re-appointed.

JOHN CLEW, at Hager de Grace, Maryland, re-appointed.

THOMAS S. WATTS, at Savannah, Georgia, re-appointed.

NATIONAL OFFICER.—ROBERT HOWARD, at Charleston, South Carolina, re-appointed.

JAMES A. GRIFFITH, Receiver at Grenada, Mississippi, re-appointed.

ISAAC MCFARRAN, Receiver at Jackson, Mississippi, re-appointed.

BANKER.—CHARLES THOMAS, Trustee of Bowditch & Treadwell, Bankers, of New York, July 16.

CHARLES F. MCLELLAN, Instructor, Poughkeepsie, July 16.

ROBERT S. HOBKINS, Clerk, Brooklyn, July 16.

V. P. SHATTUCK, N. Y., partner of the firm of John R. Wright, Baltimore, July 16.

FREDERICK S. BOYD, Clerk, date of Tax, July 16.

HORACE HARRIS, Clerk, date of Tax, July 16.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, June 16.

COURT CALENDAR FOR FRIDAY, June 17.—**SUPERIOR COURT.**—No. 15, El. 16, 1, 4, 5, 13, 14, 15, 33, 34, 35, 42, 43, 50, 51, 55, 56, 57, 61, 62.

In the **SUPERIOR COURT** an action was brought by William S. Hovey, and others, against Benjamin H. Lyle, to recover \$2075, which he had collected in Mississippi, for his services. A motion for a trial was presented on the 13th instant, and the court adjourned to the 16th instant, when a judgment was rendered for the plaintiff in the sum of \$1900, plus costs.

A bill providing for the armed occupation of Florida was read a third time and passed.

The Apportionment bill was taken up, and Mr. BURRIS moved to insist on the Senate's amendment to the bill, (in which the House non-concurred.)

The question was taken without debate, and the Senate insisted on its amendment for the representation of major fractions; Yeas 13; Nays 13, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. BURRIS, CLARK, CLOUTIER, CRAVEN, CUTTER, EASTON, FAISON, GRAHAM, HENDERSON, BUMMER, HORN, HUNTINGTON, KING, LEE, MCINTOSH, PAGE, PARK, SEWARD, TALLMADGE, TAYLOR, WHITING, WOODBURY, Young.—27.

NAYS.—Messrs. ALLEN, ARCHER, BARROW, BAGBY, BENTON, BUCHANAN, KING, LILLY, MCROBERTS, MILLER, PRESTON, SMITH, CO. 12, SPENCER, TAYLOR, WILLIAMS, WOODBURY.

The amendment striking out the ratio of the House (50, 12, 9) and inserting (57, 6, 10) was also voted on, Yeas 30; Nays 13, as follows:

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The bill was then returned to the House.

The Navy Appropriation bill was again taken up, the question being on the amendment reported by the Committee to strike out the *proviso* of the House limiting the number of officers and seamen to the number now in service. The subject was argued during the day by Messrs. CUTTER, WALKER, WOODBURY, BUCHANAN and SMITH, in favor of, and by Messrs. CHAOTE, BAYARD, HUNTINGTON, PRESTON and MOREHEAD, in opposition to the amendment.

The Senate adjourned.

In the House, a motion was made by Mr. GWIN, a print 10,000 extra copies of Mr. GILMER's *Examination Report*. The motion lies over.

Mr. J. R. INGERSOLL, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making additional

appropriations for the Territorial Expenses of Florida.

A resolution offered by Mr. STANLEY was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to report the expenses of Government from 1st March, 1841, to 1st March, 1842, what part thereof resulted from the Extra Session, what part was due on the 4th March, 1841, &c.

The bill to extend to the 1st August the existing Revenue Laws, and containing a proviso suspending to that time the clause of the Distribution Bill, providing that distributions shall cease when the duties are over 20 per cent, was again taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. PARK occupied his hour, in a general exposition of the practicality of his project for a National Bank, of from \$60,000,000 to \$100,000,000 founded on the proceeds of the public lands, the stock to be distributed among the States. As Mr. Wm. C. JOHNSON in his remarks of last evening in advocacy of the bill and proviso, declared that if the proviso was not adopted enabling distribution and revenue to go along together he should, at the earliest opportunity, introduce a bill for the appointment of Commissioners to ascertain the amount of State debts, with a view to make assumption by the General Government, and that if the distribution was not made, assumption or repudiation would become the question of the day.

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